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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:37:14 ON 27 FEB 2003

=> file reg

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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:37:24 ON 27 FEB 2003
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   26 FEB 2003  HIGHEST RN 495373-62-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  26 FEB 2003  HIGHEST RN 495373-62-1

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
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Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available.  See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> e so3/cn

E1            1      SO10-12/CN
E2            1      SO2/CN
E3            0 --> SO3/CN
E4            1      SO4-4-GALNAC.BETA.1,4GLCNAC.BETA.1,2MAN.ALPHA.-CONTAINING
GL
                     YCOPROTEIN RECEPTOR (RAT UNORDERED FRAGMENT)/CN
E5            1      SO4-4-GALNAC.BETA.1,4GLCNAC.BETA.1,2MAN.ALPHA.-CONTAINING
GL
                     YCOPROTEIN RECEPTOR (RAT UNORDERED PEPTIDES)/CN
E6            1      SO5/CN
E7            1      SOA ACE WX 138/CN
E8            1      SOA ACE WX 165/CN
E9            1      SOAFIL PSF 100E/CN
E10           1      SOAFIL PSX/CN
E11           1      SOAGEENA LX 22/CN
E12           1      SOAGEENA ML 210/CN

=> e sulfur trioxide/cn

E1            1      SULFUR TRIIODIDE/CN
E2            1      SULFUR TRIMER/CN
E3            1 --> SULFUR TRIOXIDE/CN
E4            1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE ANION/CN
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E5              1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE ION (SO31-)/CN
E6              1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE ION(1+)/CN
E7              1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE, COMPD. WITH
(R-(R*,S*))-2,4-DIHYDRO-2-(2-HY

DROXY-1-METHYLPROPYL)-4-(4-(4-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-1-PIPERAZINY
                       L)PHENYL)-3H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-3-ONE (1:1)/CN
E8              1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE, COMPD. WITH (T-4)-SELENIUM BROMIDE
(SEBR4)
                       (2:1)/CN
E9              1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE, COMPD. WITH (T-4)-SELENIUM CHLORIDE
(SECL4)
                        (3:2)/CN
E10             1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE, COMPD. WITH (T-4)-SELENIUM FLUORIDE
(SEF4)
                       (1:1)/CN
E11             1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE, COMPD. WITH (T-4)-TELLURIUM CHLORIDE
(TECL4
                       ) (2:1)/CN
E12             1      SULFUR TRIOXIDE, COMPD. WITH
1,1'-(1,3-PROPANEDIYLBIS(THIO))
                       BIS(BUTANE) (2:1)/CN

=> s e3-e6

             1 "SULFUR TRIOXIDE"/CN
             1 "SULFUR TRIOXIDE ANION"/CN
             1 "SULFUR TRIOXIDE ION (SO31-)"/CN
             1 "SULFUR TRIOXIDE ION(1+)"/CN
L1           3 ("SULFUR TRIOXIDE"/CN OR "SULFUR TRIOXIDE ANION"/CN OR "SULFUR
               TRIOXIDE ION (SO31-)"/CN OR "SULFUR TRIOXIDE ION(1+)"/CN)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      17.68      17.89

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:38:41 ON 27 FEB 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Feb 2003  VOL 138 ISS 9
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Feb 2003  (20030226/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> s l1 and supercritical

          8355 L1
         17123 SUPERCRITICAL
L2           6 L1 AND SUPERCRITICAL
```

=> d kwic 1-6

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI **Supercritical** compositions for removal of organic material and methods of using same
IT **7446-11-9**, Sulfur trioxide, processes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(supercrit. compns. for removal of org. material contg.)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Separation of RDX and HMX by recrystallization using **supercritical** fluids as anti-solvent
IT 74-82-8, Methane, uses 74-84-0, Ethane, uses 74-85-1, Ethylene, uses 74-98-6, Propane, uses 75-28-5, Isobutane 75-71-8, Dichlorodifluoromethane 75-72-9, Chlorotrifluoromethane 75-73-0, Carbon tetrafluoride 76-16-4, Hexafluoroethane 106-97-8, Butane, uses 115-07-1, Propylene, uses 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 2551-62-4, Sulfur hexafluoride **7446-11-9**, Sulfur trioxide, uses 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, uses 10024-97-2, Nitrous oxide, uses 25497-29-4, Chlorodifluoroethane
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(supercrit. fluid; sepn. of RDX and HMX by recrystn. using supercrit. fluids as anti-solvent)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Pollutant-free low temperature slurry combustion process utilizing the **supercritical** state
IT **7446-11-9P**, preparation
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(control of emission of, in low-temp. combustion of aq. alk. coal slurries)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Optimizing the design of heating surfaces in steam generators with **supercritical** pressures under the conditions of sulfuric acid corrosion
IT **7446-11-9**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(in flue gas, boiler heating-surface design in relation to)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Corrosiveness of flue gases from **supercritical**-pressure boilers during the boiling of mazut containing sulfur
IT **7446-11-9P**, preparation
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in flue gases from combustion of mazut, oxygen concn. effect on)

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB . . . systems UO3-SO3-H2O, UO3-SO3-D2O, and CuO-SO3-D2O, boundary limits of liquid-liquid immiscibility were extended to compns. at which
L1
= V = **supercritical** fluid at several fixed concns. of SO3. These (isothermal) critical end points were found at temps. between 374 and 430.degree.. . . at lower molal ratios. Instead, crit. phenomena revealed concns. of UO3 or of CuO as high as 0.25m in a **supercritical** fluid SO3-D2O, 1.0m in SO3. These observations coincided with those made previously which showed an appreciable soly. of the NiO. . .
IT **7446-11-9**, Sulfur trioxide
(systems, CuO-D2O-, UO3-D2O-, and UO3-H2O-, crit. soln. phenomena in)

=> d all 1-6

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:407969 CAPLUS
DN 135:12127
TI **Supercritical** compositions for removal of organic material and methods of using same
IN Vaartstra, Brian A.
PA Micron Technology, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM G03F007-42
NCL 430329000
CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 76
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6242165	B1	20010605	US 1998-141866	19980828
PRAI US 1998-141866		19980828		

AB The invention relates to treating of surfaces of an object, e. g., treating wafer surfaces in the fabrication of semiconductor devices and to removal of org. material, e. g., etching or cleaning of resists, org. residues, etc., from surfaces using supercrit. compo. A method for removing org. material in the fabrication of structures includes providing a substrate assembly having an exposed org. material and removing at least a portion of the exposed org. material using a compn. having .gtoreq.1 component in a supercrit. state. The compn. includes an oxidizer selected from the group of S trioxide (SO3), SO2 (SO2), nitrous oxide (N2O), NO, NO2, ozone (O3), H2O2 (H2O2), F2, Cl2, Br2, and O (O2). For example, the exposed org. material may be selected from the group of resist material, photoresist residue, UV-hardened resist, x-ray hardened resist, C-F contg. polymers, plasma etch residues, and org. impurities from other processes. The .gtoreq.1 component in a supercrit. state may be an oxidizer selected from the group of S trioxide (SO3), SO2 (SO2), nitrous oxide (N2O), NO, NO2, ozone (O3), H2O2 (H2O2), F2, Cl2, Br2, and O (O2); preferably S trioxide. Further, the compn. may include a supercrit. component in a supercrit. state selected from the group of CO2 (CO2), NH3 (NH3), H2O, nitrous oxide (N2O), CO, inert gases e.g., N (N2), He, Ne, Ar, Kr, and Xe; preferably CO2. Further, org. material removal compns. for performing such methods are provided.
ST supercrit org photoresist oxidizer
IT Materials
(org.; supercrit. compns. for removal of org. material contg. supercrit. component)
IT Etching
Oxidizing agents
Photoresists
(supercrit. compns. for removal of org. material contg. supercrit. component)
IT **7446-11-9**, Sulfur trioxide, processes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(supercrit. compns. for removal of org. material contg.)
IT 7446-09-5, Sulfur dioxide, processes 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, processes 7726-95-6, Bromine, processes 7782-41-4, Fluorine, processes

7782-44-7, Oxygen, processes 7782-50-5, Chlorine, processes
10024-97-2, Nitrous oxide, processes 10028-15-6, Ozone, processes
10102-43-9, Nitrogen monoxide, processes 10102-44-0, Nitrogen oxide (NO2), processes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(supercrit. compns. for removal of org. material contg. oxidizer)
IT 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, processes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(supercrit. compns. for removal of org. material contg. supercrit. component)
RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Anon; WO 9520476 1995
(2) Bakker, G; J Electrochem Soc 1995, V142(11), P3940 CAPLUS
(3) Dax, M; Semiconductor International:Contamination Control News 1996, P52
(4) Deal; Solid State Technology 1990, P73
(5) Fujimura; US 4861424 1989 CAPLUS
(6) Fujimura; US 5403436 1995 CAPLUS
(7) Grebinski; US 4778536 1988
(8) Gupta; US 5037506 1991 CAPLUS
(9) Hayasaka; US 5298112 1994 CAPLUS
(10) Hills; US 5382316 1995 CAPLUS
(11) Jackson; US 5013366 1991
(12) Li; US 5651860 1997 CAPLUS
(13) Marshall; US 5401322 1995
(14) Nishikawa; US 4944837 1990 CAPLUS
(15) Nolan, T; "Economic Geology and the Bulletin of the Society of Economic Geologists", Title Page, Table of Contents 1950, V45(7), P601
(16) Penn; US 4296146 1981 CAPLUS
(17) Sangeeta; US 5643474 1997 CAPLUS
(18) Vaartstra; US 6149828 2000 CAPLUS
(19) Wallace; US 6024801 2000

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS
AN 1995:420719 CAPLUS
DN 122:269545
TI Separation of RDX and HMX by recrystallization using **supercritical** fluids as anti-solvent
IN Gallagher, Paula M.; Krukonis, Val J.; Coffey, Michael P.
PA Phasex Corp., USA
SO U.S., 20 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM B01D021-01
NCL 210729000
CC 50-2 (Propellants and Explosives)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5389263	A	19950214	US 1992-886603	19920520
PRAI US 1992-886603		19920520		

AB Materials that are ordinarily difficult-to-comminute such as a mixt. of RDX and HMX are sepd. by dissolving in a common liq. solvent to form a soln., adding to the soln. a supercrit. fluid to induce pptn. of one component of the components of the solid mixt. resulting in a pptd. component, and collecting the pptd. component. The process shows effective at sepg. HMX and RDX to obtain a ppt. of RDX which is essentially free of HMX.
ST RDX sepn supercrit fluid; HMX sepn supercrit fluid
IT Explosives
(sepn. of RDX and HMX by recrystn. using supercrit. fluids as anti-solvent)
IT Solvents

(anti-, sepn. of RDX and HMX by recrystn.)
IT 121-82-4P, RDX 2691-41-0P, HMX
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(sepn. of RDX and HMX by recrystn. using supercrit. fluids as anti-solvent)
IT 74-82-8, Methane, uses 74-84-0, Ethane, uses 74-85-1, Ethylene, uses 74-98-6, Propane, uses 75-28-5, Isobutane 75-71-8, Dichlorodifluoromethane 75-72-9, Chlorotrifluoromethane 75-73-0, Carbon tetrafluoride 76-16-4, Hexafluoroethane 106-97-8, Butane, uses 115-07-1, Propylene, uses 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 2551-62-4, Sulfur hexafluoride **7446-11-9**, Sulfur trioxide, uses 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, uses 10024-97-2, Nitrous oxide, uses 25497-29-4, Chlorodifluoroethane
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(supercrit. fluid; sepn. of RDX and HMX by recrystn. using supercrit. fluids as anti-solvent)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1982:38208 CAPLUS
DN 96:38208
TI Pollutant-free low temperature slurry combustion process utilizing the **supercritical** state
IN Dickinson, Norman L.
PA USA
SO U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC F24J003-00
NCL 126263000
CC 51-18 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 48, 59
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4292953	A	19811006	US 1978-948682	19781005
PRAI	US 1978-948682		19781005		

AB Low-temp. slurry combustion of coal (<40%) in aq. alkali in a pressurized adiabatic oven reduces particulate emissions by trapping them in H2O condensate. S is oxidized to SO3, which is neutralized by the alk. condensate. Use of low temps. (<1000.degree. F) results in negligible NOx formation, compared with that produced by conventional combustion (>1500.degree. F).
ST coal slurry combustion; particulate emission coal combustion; sulfur oxide emission coal combustion; nitrogen oxide emission coal combustion
IT Alkalies
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq., coal slurry in, slow-temp. combustion of)
IT Air pollution
(control of, by flue gases, in low-temp. combustion of aq. alk. slurries)
IT Combustion
(of aq. alk. coal slurries at low temp.)
IT **7446-11-9P**, preparation
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(control of emission of, in low-temp. combustion of aq. alk. coal slurries)
IT 11104-93-1, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(formation prevention of, in low-temp. combustion of aq. alk. coal slurries)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1978:39282 CAPLUS

DN 88:39282
TI Optimizing the design of heating surfaces in steam generators with **supercritical** pressures under the conditions of sulfuric acid corrosion
AU Glebov, V. P.; Motin, G. I.; Yakhilevitch, F. M.
CS Cent. Steam Turbine Engine Inst., Moscow, USSR
SO Energietechnik (Leipzig) (1977), 27(6), 246-8
CODEN: ETNKA2; ISSN: 0013-7421
DT Journal
LA German
CC 47-3 (Apparatus and Plant Equipment)
Section cross-reference(s): 59
AB The atm. of SO3 in flue gases, formed by SO2 reaction with at. O in the flame and with mol. O on V-contg. deposits, can be decreased by >20% by proper design of the heating surfaces.
ST boiler design sulfur trioxide; flue gas sulfur trioxide
IT Boilers
(design of heating surfaces of, sulfur trioxide in flue gas in relation to)
IT Flue gases
(sulfur trioxide in, boiler heating-surface design in relation to)
IT **7446-11-9**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(in flue gas, boiler heating-surface design in relation to)
IT 7446-09-5, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxidn. of, in flue gas, boiler heating-surface design in relation to)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1977:194185 CAPLUS
DN 86:194185
TI Corrosiveness of flue gases from **supercritical**-pressure boilers during the boiling of mazut containing sulfur
AU Magadeev, V. Sh.
CS Vses. Teplotekh. Inst., Moscow, USSR
SO Teploenergetika (Moscow, Russian Federation) (1977), (1), 19-23
CODEN: TPLOA5; ISSN: 0040-3636
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 59-2 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 51
AB During the title combustion in boilers TGMP-114 and -314, the conversion rate of SO2 to SO3 increased with increasing O concn. in flue gases, particularly at low loads. The corrosion rate was max. at 100-10.degree..
ST corrosiveness flue gas; mazut combustion corrosion; sulfur dioxide oxidn flue gas
IT Corrosion
(by flue gases from combustion of sulfur-contg. mazut, oxygen concn. effect on)
IT Air pollution
(by sulfur oxides, from mazut combustion, oxygen concn. effect on)
IT Flue gases
(from combustion of sulfur-contg. mazut, oxygen concn. effect on corrosiveness of)
IT Kinetics of oxidation
(of sulfur dioxide, in flue gases from mazut combustion, oxygen concn. effect on)
IT Petroleum refining residues
(distn., combustion of sulfur-contg., oxygen concn. effect on corrosiveness of flue gases from)
IT **7446-11-9P**, preparation
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in flue gases from combustion of mazut, oxygen concn. effect on)

IT 7446-09-5, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxidn. of, in flue gases from combustion of mazut, oxygen concn. effect on)

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1963:36598 CAPLUS
DN 58:36598
OREF 58:6251g-h,6252a
TI Aqueous systems at high temperature. VII. Liquid-liquid immiscibility and critical phenomena in the systems UO3-SO3-H2O, UO3-SO3-D2O, and CuO-SO3-D2O, 270-430.degree.C
AU Marshall, William L.; Jones, Ernest V.; Hebert, G. M.; Smith, F. J.
CS Oak Ridge Natl. Lab. Oak Ridge, TN
SO J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. (1962), 24, 995-1000
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 6 (Phase Equilibriums, Chemical Equilbriums, and Solutions)
AB cf. CA 57, 5348c. In the condensed systems UO3-SO3-H2O, UO3-SO3-D2O, and CuO-SO3-D2O, boundary limits of liquid-liquid immiscibility were extended to compns. at which L1 = V = **supercritical** fluid at several fixed concns. of SO3. These (isothermal) critical end points were found at temps. between 374 and 430.degree. with solns. having molal ratios, mmetal oxide:mSO3, between 0.20 and 0.50 depending on the concn. of SO3 in the systems. A second liquid phase was not observed at lower molal ratios. Instead, crit. phenomena revealed concns. of UO3 or of CuO as high as 0.25m in a **supercritical** fluid SO3-D2O, 1.0m in SO3. These observations coincided with those made previously which showed an appreciable soly. of the NiO component in the supercrit. fluid SO3-H2O.
IT Critical solution state or Critical solution phenomena
(in copper oxide (CuO) and UO3 systems with SO3 and D2O)
IT Acids, in body fluids
IT 1344-70-3, Cu2O, CuO
(system, SO3-D2O-)
IT 1344-58-7, Uranium oxide, UO3
(system, SO3-H2O-, and SO3-D2O-, crit. soln. phenomena in)
IT **7446-11-9**, Sulfur trioxide
(systems, CuO-D2O-, UO3-D2O-, and UO3-H2O-, crit. soln. phenomena in)
IT 11105-15-0, Water, heavy
(systems, CuO-SO3-D2O, and SO3-UO3-D2O, crit. soln. phenomena in)

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
60	51021	(sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:20
61	14133	supercritical super-critical super adj critical	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:20
62	5587	430/97,329,331,464.ccls. 134/1,1.3.ccls. 216/49,58.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:20
64	2628	(252/570,571,574,578.ccls. 252/79.1,79.4,79.5.ccls. 205/763.ccls.)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:21
65	120	dense adj phase adj fluid	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:22
66	25	((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same (supercritical super-critical super adj critical)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:31
67	4	((430/97,329,331,464.ccls. 134/1,1.3.ccls. 216/49,58.ccls.) ((252/570,571,574,578.ccls. 252/79.1,79.4,79.5.ccls. 205/763.ccls.))) and ((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") and (supercritical super-critical super adj critical)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:30
71	40806	critical near2 (temperature pressure)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:32
72	82	((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same ((dense adj phase adj fluid) (critical near2 (temperature pressure)))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:38
73	80	(((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same ((dense adj phase adj fluid) (critical near2 (temperature pressure)))) not (((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same (supercritical super-critical super adj critical))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:33

74	7	(((430/97,329,331,464.ccls. 134/1,1.3.ccls. 216/49,58.ccls.) ((252/570,571,574,578.ccls. 252/79.1,79.4,79.5.ccls. 205/763.ccls.))) and ((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") and ((dense adj phase adj fluid) (critical near2 (temperature pressure)))) not ((((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same (supercritical super-critical super adj critical)) (((430/97,329,331,464.ccls. 134/1,1.3.ccls. 216/49,58.ccls.) ((252/570,571,574,578.ccls. 252/79.1,79.4,79.5.ccls. 205/763.ccls.))) and ((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") and (supercritical super-critical super adj critical)) (((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same ((dense adj phase adj fluid) (critical near2 (temperature pressure)))) ((((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same ((dense adj phase adj fluid) (critical near2 (temperature pressure)))) not (((sulfur adj (trioxide tri-oxide tri adj oxide)) sulfur adj anhydride so3 "so.sub.3") same (supercritical super-critical super adj critical))))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/02/27 16:39